

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

658 REVIEWS

of the work has been to show that, despite assertions to the contrary, no trace of any Paleozoic flora has been found in these islands. Rumors of the presence of Glossopteris-bearing rocks have no foundation in the material studied. Even in Permo-Carboniferous times, when the southern continent of Gondwanaland included a large part of the Southern Hemisphere, New Zealand did not, on the basis of the known evidence, form any part of that continent. Whether beds of Permo-Carboniferous age do or do not occur, is not definitely known.

So far as may be concluded from present evidence, the Mesozoic land connections between Antarctica and the temperate regions of the Southern Hemisphere appear to have been chiefly in the direction of New Zealand and Australia. Although somewhat similar Wealden floras are known in South America, the evidence is too meager to warrant conclusions concerning its connection with other southern lands.

The portion of the paper devoted to systematic paleobotany includes the description of forty-eight species, all of which are figured. The report includes an extensive bibliography.

A. C. McF.

## **ERRATA**

Journal of Geology, Vol. XXX, p. 269, footnote, line 2, "Oct., 1922" should read "Sept., 1922."

P. 269, footnote, line 8, "pp. 36" should read "Vol. 36."

P. 286, footnote 1, should read "Cf. footnote 3 on page 270."